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FOREIGN MINISTRY ANNOYED AT BOLIVIAN INTERIOR MINISTER

PY190204 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 2345 GMT 18 Sep 80

[Text] Buenos Aires, 18 Sep (TELAM)--San Martin Palace has reportedly expressed its displeasure at the statements made by Bolivian Interior Minister Luis Arce Gomez in connection with former Bolivian President Lidia Gueiler's trip to Argentina.

It could be ascertained that the displeasure of the Argentine Foreign Ministry refers to statements by Colonel Arce Gomez, who asserted that Mrs Gueiler refused to go to Buenos Aires because she did not believe that she would have the necessary guarantees there.

INTERIOR MINISTER BRIEFS PRESIDENT ON POLITICAL ACTIVITY

PY231909 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1620 GMT 23 Sep 80

[Excerpt] Buenos Aires, 23 Sep (NA)--It has been officially reported that Interior Minister Albano Harguindeguy today briefed President Jorge Videla on "the increasing activity of political party sectors in holding congresses meetings, gatherings, etc., thus violating the law in force." The communique issued this afternoon by the public information secretariat does not give any further explanation.

WHEAT HARVEST ESTIMATED TO BE 10 MILLION TONS

PY231856 Buenos Aires CLARIN in Spanish 15 Sep 80 p 10

[Text] In a statement issued in the town of Jesus Maria in Cordoba, Camilo Aldao, under secretary of agriculture, has said that "if we have the right amount of rain our wheat harvest will be about 10 million tons, but this is not a very good volume."

Aldao talked with journalists at the end of a conference on the prospects of the grain trade. He noted that "although we are experiencing difficult weather conditions because our fields need rain, we will be able to reap an average of 17 quintals per hectare, which means we will be able to produce 10 million tons of wheat."

Asked about the impact of the extension of the value added tax, he said that "the simplification of the system is a practical thing because agricultural producers will now have to spend less on accountants. As for their income, almost all agricultural products will have a fixed export price and exports do not pay the value added tax."

AIR FORCE CHIEF STRESSES IMPORTANCE OF AIR POWER

PY231847 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1215 GMT 21 Sep 80

[Text] Buenos Aires, 20 Sep (TELAM)--Gen Omar Domingo Graffigna, commander in chief of the air force, announced today that the air force is working on the development of a basic training jet plane with exceptional characteristics which will go into production in 1984. He also said that air force experts are studying the possibility of constructing a fighter plane for the decade of the 1990's. General Graffigna made these statements during an interview in the Nuestra Esencia program broadcast over Radio El Mundo in which he referred to several aspects of aeronautical activity.

General Graffigna said that regarding rocketry, the air force is developing its own vectors which will make possible the use of its own satellites for peaceful purposes in the future.

Regarding the aeronautical industry, he noted that the military aircraft factory is being adequately equipped and converted into a decentralized body so it can better compete in the development of aeronautical materiel and other related products.

He added that the private sector is also being encouraged because we want to have a strong and powerful civil aeronautical industry as a contribution to the country, he asserted.

General Graffigna further announced that a Landsat data processing station to detect meteorological phenomena, natural resources and communications [as received] will be inaugurated at the Aeroparque Metropolitan Airport on 13 October.

Regarding manpower in aerospace activity, General Graffigna said that aeronautical technicians and engineers are currently under training in technologically advanced countries and in air force schools. General Graffigna also mentioned that courses on the importance of aerospace power have begun for civilians who hold important public posts.

He concluded by stressing the importance of air power, which is made up of both military men and civilians. Therefore, he added, we always talk about the indivisibility and entirety of this power.

UNITAS 21 NAVAL MANEUVERS BEGIN OFF ATLANTIC COAST

PY232131 Buenos Aires Domestic Service in Spanish 2000 GMT 23 Sep 80

[Text] The Unitas 21 maneuvers, carried out in the waters off the Argentine Atlantic coast by units of the Argentine and U.S. Navies, have started.

The U.S. fleet, commanded by Rear Adm Peter K. Cullins, and the Argentine fleet, commanded by Capt (Ventura Juan Reverte), are carrying out the scheduled exercises, which among other things include antiaircraft, antisubmarine and landing maneuvers, as well as logistical operations.

JUSTICIALIST PARTY VICE PRESIDENT DETAINED BY POLICE

PY231842 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1500 GMT 23 Sep 80

[Text] Buenos Aires, 23 Sep (INA)--Justicialist Party sources have reported that this morning Deolindo Felipe Bittel, first vice president of the Justicialist Party, was "invited" to the offices of the Federal Police political division. It is now known whether Bittel is being detained by the police.

According to the same source, the police operation took place at 0915 at a hotel located in the once district where the political leader usually stays when in Buenos Aires. The sources added that a police officer came to the hotel and "invited" Bittel to accompany him to police headquarters, which he did after a short discussion.

Peronist lawyers immediately went to police headquarters to verify Bittel's legal situation. The sources noted that once Bittel's legal situation is known the party will probably issue a communique.

Asked about the incident, the police public relations department said "it did not have any knowledge of the incident."

This is the second incident in 4 days involving a Peronist Party figure. Carlos Menem, the former governor of La Rioja, was detained last Friday.

Bittel had come to Buenos Aires to study Menem's situation. Menem was banished to the locality of Las Lomitas in Formosa by order of the Executive Branch. Menem was included in the "Institutional Act" in 1976 along with other Peronist officials and he remained at the disposal of the Executive Branch until August 1978 when he was benefited by that law. At that time Menem established his residence in Mar del Plata, but he was later able to travel throughout the country.

GARCIA MEZA COMMENTS ON COMMUNISM, SOVIET AID

PY232240 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1915 GMT 23 Sep 80

[Text] Bogota, 23 Sep (TELAM)--Bolivian President Luis Garcia Mexa said in Bogota last night that he does not fear communism, but rather extremism. He also announced that he will accept any aid from the Soviet Union.

Garcia Meza, who took over the government after overthrowing President Lidia Gueiler, said that his government is carrying out an open confrontation with international extremism, whether right or left.

If there is any kind of economic, financial or other type of aid, we are willing to accept it, said Garcia Meza during the television program "Let us See." He explained that his does not mean that the Soviet Union is interfering in Bolivia affairs. He added: The Soviet Union is not the only country which can give us aid. Other countries can also do it. He revealed that his government is implementing emergency programs so that the country can stand on its own with its own means.

He dismissed the idea that Bolivian-U.S. relations will continue to deteriorate as in the past.

He said that politicians were not able to govern Bolivia because they did not fulfill the programs they were trying to implement or because they partially implemented them.

He indicated that he does not believe that Siles Zuazo's clandestine government is any threat to the current military government in power in Bolivia because it will need help from abroad.

Regarding Lechin, he said that he is a false leader who deceived workers for many years. He is a wealthy man who has money invested in factories in Venezuela.

He also dismissed any division in the Bolivian Armed Forces.

FORMER PRESS MINISTER PENA FRANCO RELEASED

PY240037 Paris AFP in Spanish 2332 GMT 23 Sep 80

[Excerpts] La Paz, 23 Sep (AFP)--Oscar Pena Franco, former minister of press and information during the administration of Lidia Gueiler Tejada, has been released, according to a statement made by his relatives to AFP.

Pena Franco, who is also vice president of the Latin American Journalists Federation, requested to the military government not to be sent into exile as was former Minister of Integration Fernando Salazar Paredes, who left the country last weekend.

According to unofficial reports, Gueiler has refused to leave the country while her ministers remained under arrest. The former president is in asylum in the Apostolic Nunciature. Now that Salazar has gone into exile and Pena is free, the last obstacle for Gueiler to leave the country--which she may do in the next few days--has supposedly been overcome.

FORMER BANZER MINISTERS TO ATTEND IMF MEETING

PY230357 Paris AFP in Spanish 0032 GMT 23 Sep 80

[Text] La Paz, 22 Sep (AFP)--Jorge Tamayo Ramos and Carlos Calvo, former ministers under Gen Hugo Banzer Suarez' regime, will attend the International Monetary Fund (IMF) governors assembly in Washington. They will attend the meeting as advisers of Finance Minister Gen Jose Sanchez Calderon. This information was officially released here today. It was also pointed out that the meeting is of great importance to Bolivia.

GOVERNMENT LAUNCHES 'ALL-OUT WAR' AGAINST DRUGS

PY231757 La Paz EL DIARIO in Spanish 12 Sep 80 p 5

[Text] The all-out war against drug traffickers has now been extended to drug consumers and to the coca trade.

The dangerous drugs department has reported that drug traffickers who attacked narcotics department personnel in the town of Koana in Los Angeles on the border with Peru were arrested on Saturday, 6 September, during a raid.

As a result of this raid the authorities confiscated 1,790 grams of cocaine chloralhydrate. The authorities detained Juan Gomez Chambilla, who was in possession of 900 grams of cocaine chloralhydrate; Dionisio Charana Huanapa, who had in his possession 390 grams of cocaine chloralhydrate; Remigio Alabe Vonifacio, who was in possession of 500 grams of cocaine chloralhydrate; and Sergio Charana Apaza and Gregorio Gomex Chambilla.

These men will be severely punished on charges of having resisted the authorities and for their activities in drug trafficking.

Dangerous drug department officials have stated that they will not tolerate actions of this nature which endanger the lives of police personnel.

They added that there is an all-out war against drug trafficking and that raids are being carried out throughout the country to combat drug traffic and consumption. They also noted that they are controlling coca production and trade.

During a raid these authorities carried out in the Tajibos region in Santa Cruz, they discovered a cocaine factory hidden in two trenches.

During this raid, the authorities confiscated 10 grams of cocaine chloralhydrate and all the tools used to produce the drug. The police also burned all the drugs found in the place on orders given by department authorities.

Drug department officials also found an abandoned cocaine factory a few kilometers from the town of Warnes.

The police have identified the owner of the factory but they are still trying to capture the other members of the gang.

FORMER MINISTER DENIES GOVERNMENT DRUG TRAFFICKING

PY222103 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 2200 GMT 19 Sep 80

[Text] Lima, 19 Sep (LATIN)--Fernando Salazar Paredes, former Bolivian integration minister, affirmed here in a press conference that the military government of his country does not have any connection with an international ring of drug traffickers, as was reported in the United States. Salazar added: "it is a campaign against my country. The government is not involved in any drug cases." He arrived last night in Lima from Santiago, Chile, after being detained for 64 days after the fall of former President Lidia Gueiler.

The former minister blamed the old political leaders for the military coup which took place in Bolivia on 17 July, since "in their effort to perpetuate themselves in power, the politicians did not permit democratic renewal in Bolivia."

In a talk with the press early today, Salazar said that his country cannot be divided between military and civilians. Asked his opinion on the Bolivian Forces, Salazar stressed: "The military has done good things and bad things."

Salazar said that he will stay in Peru for some days and added that he will possibly assume a post at the International Center of Higher Journalism Studies for Latin America (CIESPAL).

The former minister said that to arrive in Lima, he had to follow an itinerary of La Paz, Buenos Aires and Santiago, Chile, which is the same one that was offered to former President Lidia Gueiler who refused it "for not offering guarantees for her life."

Salazar was skeptical about the possible Bolivian withdrawal from the Andean Group, as voiced in a threat made by President Gen Luis Garcia Meza. He added: "I do not believe that Bolivia will withdraw from the Andean Pact because it would lose an excellent place within the integration system."

Salazar said that after the coup which ousted President Lidia Gueiler he was detained in the same cell with labor leader Juan Lechin, former Information Minister Oscar Pena and former president of the Bolivian Human Rights Commission, Father Julio Tumiri.

Salazar, who arrived with his wife Silvia and three children, was a representative for the UN Development Program (UNDP) in Havana. He also worked for international organizations in Peru and the Dominican Republic before his appointment as integration minister.

SWEDISH LABOR LEADER, OTHERS REPORTEDLY DETAINED

PY221941 Paris AFP in Spanish 1145 GMT 22 Sep 80

[Text] Stockholm, 22 Sep (AFP)--Ulf Asp, a swedish labor leader, stated when he returned here that the Bolivian inerior ministers and the policemen who questioned the delegates of the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions (ICETU) detained in La Paz last Thursday shared among them the $10,000 the delegates carried. The money was initially meant to help Bolivian labor leaders, according to Asp, who was detained for 24 hours in La Paz.

Asp was one of a five-member ICFTU delegation which arrived officially in Bolivia to study the situation from the point of view of labor rights and to try to assist their imprisoned Bolivian counterparts. Accused of subversive activities, the five men were detained by the secret police last Thursday.

Two of them Asp and Italian labor leader Enzo Friso, were released, but the other three, Luigi Cal, Venezuelan Tomas Alberti and Colombian Alberto Moncada, remained in detention. Asp said the Colombian labor leader was tortured. He could observe that he walked with difficulty after he was questioned.

Asp stressed in statements published by the Swedish press today that there is particularly violent repression against labor union representatives in Bolivia and that one of the goals of the coup, which seems to have been planned and supported in Argentina, was to break the powerful Bolivian labor movement.

Foreign Union Leaders Expelled

PY221847 Paris AFP in Spanish 1910 GMT 20 Sep 80

[Text] La Paz, 20 Sep (AFP)--It was reported here today that Swedish union leader Ulf Asp was expelled last night from Bolivia for having tried to establish contact with members of the outlawed Bolivian Labor Federation (COB). This information was supplied to AFP by Interior Ministry authorities who noted that the four other foreign union leaders and two Venezuelan television reporters were also expelled. They boarded a plane for Buenos Aires.

GOVERNMENT NOT WORRIED ABOUT IRANIAN-IRAQI CONFLICT

PY231506 Sao Paulo Radio Bandeirantes Network in Portuguese 1000 GMT 23 Sep 80

[Text] Itamaraty feels that the current situation in the Middle East is not a cause for concern because Brazil can find other supply alternatives in other petroleum-producing countries.

PETROBRAS MAY IMPLEMENT FUEL RATIONING DUE IRAN-IRAQ WAR

PY231230 Paris AFP in Spanish 0334 GMT 23 Sep 80

[Text] Rio de Janeiro, 22 Sep (AFP)--Sources of the state-owned company Petrobras stated here today that a gradual fuel rationing will be implemented in Brazil if the war between Iran and Iraq curtails the oil supply from that area of the world. The sources indicated that of the total 850,000 barrels of oil per day which Brazil imports from the various Middle East and Latin American countries, 400,000 barrels come from Iraq. They added that Petrobras is closely following the development of events in that area of the world, and two oil tankers of this state-owned company are currently there. The same sources reported that Brazil has oil reserves for 90 days.

UAE MINISTER PLEDGES TO SUPPLY PETROLEUM

PY231401 Sao Paulo Radio Bandeirantes Network in Portuguese 1000 GMT 23 Sep 80

[Text] If the supply of petroleum is suspended as a consequence of the conflict between Iran and Iraq, the United Arab Emirates is in a position to meet the needs of friendly countries. This statement was made in Brasilia by Mani' ibn Sa'id al-'Utaybah, minister of petroleum and natural resources of the United Arab Emirates, after a lecture at the local university. Al-'Utaybah feels that the situation in the Persian Gulf is quite touchy and that the most important thing at this moment is to follow the development of the conflict.

Visit Cut Short

PY240022 Paris AFP in Spanish 2253 GMT 23 Sep 80

[Excerpt] Brasilia, 23 Sep (AFP)--It has been learned from a source close to the Brazilian Foreign Ministry that the petroleum and natural resources minister of the United Arab Emirates (UAE), Mani ibn Sa'id al-'Utaybah, decided to cut short his official visit to Brazil in view of the Iranian-Iraqi conflict.

Al-'Utaybah who was received by Brazilian President Joao Figueiredo (during an out-of-turn audience that did not figure on the official agenda), left Brasilia tonight for the United Arab Emirates aboard his private plane.

GOVERNMENT SIGNS COOPERATION ACCORD WITH EEC

PY182222 Paris AFP in Spanish 1740 GMT 18 Sep 80

[Text] Brussels, 18 Sep (AFP)--Brazilian Foreign Minister Ramiro Saraiva Guerreiro stated here today that the new accord which provides the framework for the cooperation between his country and the EEC is the beginning of a new phase in the relations between the two parties.

Saraiva Guerreiro made these remarks during the ceremony held for the signing of the accord and indicated that the fact of moving from a simple commercial accord to an accord which provides the framework for cooperation is proof of the political will which Brazil and the EEC have to broaden and deepen their relations.

The minister emphasized the remarkable expansion of economic relations between the EEC and Brazil in the last 10 years and expressed his belief that the results--trade has increased fivefold from $1.7 billion to $7.7 billion--are an eloquent indication of the enormous potential which remains to be exploited in the economic cooperation between Brazil and the EEC.

Saraiva Guerreiro drew a parallel between the EEC's expansion and Brazil's development regarding the opportunities for foreign cooperation which the two parties can generate. He said: "The process of European integration yields benefits such as the expansion of the market, the level of productivity and the production scales and opens new possibilities for positive cooperation with other regions of the world. In the same manner, Brazil's development--because of the country's size, its expanding domestic market and its immense natural resources--is bound to create interesting opportunities for mutual ties."

Saraiva Guerreiro also said: "We must develop our exports to be able to pay for the imports which we need for the development of our economy. We cannot be satisfied with a status in which we would be unable to take advantage of our growing competitiveness in various industrial sectors."

He added: "We hope that the other parties will understand that our participation in the world market is not disruptive, that we are still minor suppliers and that we can offer a meaningful contribution in various fields to the highly industrialized countries in their struggle against inflation and the growing obsolescence of certain industries."

The minister stressed that Brazil's huge mineral and agricultural resources, only partially exploited, are obviously a good field for cooperation between the EEC and Brazil.

The chairman of the EEC Council of Ministers, Gaston Thorn, who also signed the cooperation accord, indicated that this accord begins a stage which "I hope will be decisive for strengthening our cooperation."

He said: "I hope that actions such as this one will help to further the process of democratization currently underway in Brazil and Latin America."

During his visit, which will end tomorrow, the Brazilian minister will meet with the chairman of the European Commission, Roy Jenkins, and the commissioner in charge of foreign affairs, Wilhelm Haferkamp.

The EEC-Brazilian accord replaces the commercial accord, which has been in force between the two parties since 1974, and creates a joint commission charged with studying concrete possibilities for cooperation.

In the field of commerce, the two parties undertake the commitment to reciprocally implement the most-favored-nation clause, to grant the best facilities for commercial transactions and to cooperate for the solution of commercial problems of common interest, including those affecting raw materials and to cooperate for the solution of commercial problems of common interest, including those affecting raw materials and semimanufactured products.

The parties have also decided to bear in mind the needs and interests of the two parties in connection with the access to resources and their processing, the access to markets for semimanufactured products, the facilities for contacts among the businessmen of the two parties and the studies aimed at recommending measures for commercial promotion capable of stimulating imports and exports.

As far as economic cooperation is concerned, the agreement will seek the development and prosperity of European and Brazilian industries, stimulate scientific and technological progress, open new sources of supply and new markets, and, generally speaking, help the development of the economies of the contracting parties and the improvement of their standards of living.

This cooperation will be applied in the fields of science, technology agriculture, energy, investments and relations between the industrial enterprises of the two parties in the manner of joint ventures.

Trade With EEC

PY240158 Paris AFP in Spanish 0320 GMT 6 Sep 80

[Text] Rio de Janeiro, 5 Sep (AFP)--It was reported here today that Brazilian trade with the members of the European Economic Community (EEC) during the first 6 months of 1980 registered a surplus of $960,258,000.

According to the Bank of Brazil's Foreign Trade Department (CACEX), during the aforementioned period Brazilian exports to the EEC amounted to $2,645,005,000 and imports from EEC member countries amounted to $1,684,747,000.

The trade with each member country, in dollars, is as follows:

Country	Exports	Imports
FRG	635,249,000	743,350,000
Belgium-Luxembourg	170,589,000	88,379,000
Denmark	67,856,000	12,101,000
France	425,685,000	325,221,000
Ireland	11,692,000	7,713,000
Italy	493,867,000	173,103,000
The Netherlands	554,791,000	119,932,000
Great Britain	285,276,000	214,848,000

BRIEFS

BALANCE OF PAYMENTS FIGURES--Brazil's balance of payments deficit at the end of August amounted to $146 million, approximately 8,176,000,000 cruceiros. The deficit for the first 8 months of the year, therefore, amounts to $2,465,000,000 or approximately 138 billion cruceiros. [Brasilia Domestic Service in Portuguese 2200 GMT 23 Sep 80 PY]

PETROLEUM PROSPECTING CONTRACT--Rio de Janeiro, 15 Sep (AFP)--A contract which provides for oil prospecting on the seacoast of Ceara State, northeast of Brazil, was signed today by the Brazilian Petroleum Corporation (Petrobras) and U.S. Husky Oil International, Ltd. The prospecting will be carried out in a 3,069 square km area, 150 km south of Fortaleza City. [Paris AFP in Spanish 2237 GMT 15 Sep 80 PY]

ARGENTINE NATURAL GAS--Mines and Energy Minister Cesar Cals today presided over the ceremony in which the joint Argentine-Brazilian work group was installed. This group will analyze the conditions and viability of Argentina selling natural gas to Brazil. [Brasilia Domestic Service in Portuguese 2200 GMT 23 Sep 80 PY]

GASOLINE CONSUMPTION--Rio de Janeiro, 12 Sep (AFP)--A spokesman of the Brazilian Petroleum Corporation (Petrobras) disclosed here today that gasoline consumption in Brazil during the first 8 months of the year amounted to 7.8 billion liters, which represents a decrease of 15.1 percent over the same period in 1979. Gasoline consumption during August reached 774.2 million liters, which represnts a 39-percent reduction over the consumption during August 1979. Overall consumption of petroleum byproducts during the same month reached 5,255,000,000 liters, which represents a decrease of 9.3 percent over August 1979. [Paris AFP in Spanish 0107 GMT 13 Sep 80 PY]

PRESIDENTIAL, JUNTA FUNCTIONS OUTLINED

PY231345 Santiago Chile Diplomatic Information Service in Spanish 1112 GMT 18 Sep 80

[Text] President Augusto Pinochet will remain in power 8 more years to complete the tasks established for the period of transition. The president of the republic will not form [integrar] the government junta. The senior army officer will represent the army. The government junta will exercise constituent and legislative powers, but any constitutional amendment will have to be approved by plebiscite.

PINOCHET: 'DARK DAYS OF THE PAST ARE OVER'

PY192142 Paris AFP in Spanish 1504 GMT 19 Sep 80

[Text] Santiago, Chile, 19 Sep (AFP)--Chilean President Gen Augusto Pinochet asserted here today that with the support of the armed forces he will face any problem that may appear in order to achieve the progress of his country. In a message addressed to the army officers, Pinochet stated that neither difficulties nor sacrifices frighten me. I am well aware of your support, your backing and your solid unity.

Referring to the government of the late socialist President Salvador Allende, who was ousted by the military 7 years ago, the chief of state asserted that those dark days of the past are over and now Chile has taken the path that will lead it to the eternal spring of progress, well-being and fraternal union among all Chileans.

The message of General Pinochet, commander in chief of the army since August 1973, was broadcast over the national radio network on the occasion of the army's Day of Glories within the celebration of 170 years of Chilean independence.

General Pinochet also made reference to the plebiscite held on 11 September which approved the political constitution that will maintain him in government until 1989. He said that in this month of September, Chile has restated its full support for us and its confidence in us. It has illuminated our path so we may continue toward the goals of progress, organization and well-being.

The president added that the permanent campaign of the external enemy and the ambitions of displaced politicians have clashed with our arms, which have been honesty, patriotism, constancy and faith.

BRIEFS

DELEGATION TO UN ASSEMBLY--Chilean Foreign Minister Rene Rojas Galdames will head the Chilean delegation to the UN General Assembly. The delegation will consist of the chief of the Multilateral Policy Department, Diego Valenzuela; the chief of the Foreign Ministry Cabinet, Favio Vio; Secretary Pedro Suckel; and the chief of Foreign Ministry Information Department, Jaime Valdes. The Chilean delegation will travel to the United States on 20 September. [Santiago Chile Diplomatic Information Service in Spanish 1017 GMT 18 Sep 80 PY]

NEW AMBASSADOR TO SUDAN--New Chilean Ambassador to the Sudan Jorge Leon Villarreal has presented his credentials to the Sudanese president. He will be concurrent ambassador to the Sudan, since he also represents Chile in Egypt. [Santiago Chile Diplomatic Information Service in Spanish 1205 GMT 18 Sep 80 PY]

JAPANESE YOUTH DELEGATION--The youth secretariat today at noon received a Japanese youth delegation that is on a good-will tour through countries on the Pacific. The members of this Japanese delegation, who were appointed by the Japanese prime minister, have started their tour through Latin America in Chile. [Santiago Chile Domestic Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 23 Sep 80 PY]

BOLIVIAN EXILE SILES ZUAZO VISITS QUITO

PA182013 Quito Voz de los Andes in Spanish 1730 GMT 18 Sep 80

[Excerpt] Hernan Siles Zuazo, the constitutional president of Bolivia, arrived in Quito this morning from Lima. The Latin American Human Rights Association invited him to come to the country. He made statements to the local press this morning.

Airport Press Conference

PA190417 San Jose Radio Noticias del Continente in Spanish 0100 GMT 19 Sep 80

[Excerpt] At a news conference held at Quito airport on his arrival in Ecuador, Hernan Siles Zuazo confirmed the Argentine regime's participation in the overthrow of Bolivia's constitutional government and in the subsequent repression unleashed by the military.

According to Siles Zuazo, the Bolivian dictatorship is supported by Argentine advisers and torturers. He insisted that Garcia Meza's coup was planned by Argentines who are continuing their activities, and even participate in the interrogations and tortures of those arrested.

Nevertheless, the Bolivian politician added, if the movements that repudiate the regime influence the military's progressive sectors directly, there will be divisions within the Bolivian Armed Forces.

Siles Zuazo will leave this week for Washington, where he will intensify the campaign against dictator Luis Garcia Meza's regime. Afterward, he will return to Quito, where the government of the resistance in exile will be installed.

Presidential Meeting; Departure

PA202143 Quito Voz de los Andes in Spanish 1730 GMT 20 Sep 80

[Text] Hernan Siles Zuazo, the presidential candidate who won the Bolivian elections that were later overturned by a military coup and who heads his own government-in-exile, last night had dinner with Ecuadorean President Jaime Roldos in the national palace.

Siles Zuazo came to Quito at the invitation of the Latin American Human Rights Association, which has its headquarters in this capital.

In his first news conference in exile, Siles Zuazo said that his absence is temporary and that he will return to his country to head the resistance and the struggle against the regime of Luis Garcia Meza.

Siles Zuazo also talked with Raul Vaca Carbo, president of the national Congress, and had a number of meetings with Bolivian exiles.

Before taking his plane for New York, Siles Zuazo said the following to newsmen at the Mariscal Sucre Airport in Quito:

[Begin recording] [Siles Zuazo] Actually, in my talks with the young statesman, Roldos, we discussed matters of common interest to the Latin American democracies, one of which is proceeding as quickly as possible to stage a democratic struggle against governments which (?disregard) the people's will. There is a shared interest in this.

In addition, there is interest in having the Andean presidents repudiate dictatorial regimes, particularly the Garcia Meza government. This is an area that will continue to be explored.

[Question] You are now on your way to New York to attend the UN General Assembly. Will Ecuador support your mission there?

[Answer] I presume that there will be support, not just from Ecuador, but from all the Andean countries, and actually, from all countries that have democratic governments. The (?support) of Ecuador has special significance for us because democracy has been strengthened here and the overall Latin American image of President Roldos will make it possible for Ecuador to continue to be a center of democratic affirmation which influences the rest of Latin America.

[Question] Where will you go after New York, Mr President?

[Answer] I will return to my country. I will return to Bolivia. [end recording]

The Bolivian president-in-exile said he is going to New York to challenge the legitimacy of the Bolivian delegation at the United Nations. Siles Zuazo is accompanied by Jaime Paz Zamora, the candidate who obtained the greatest number of vice presidential votes in the Bolivian elections.

MINISTER NOTES 'POSITIVE RESULTS' OF OPEC MEETING

PA231817 Quito Voz de los Andes in Spanish 1230 GMT 23 Sep 80

[Text] Foreign Minister Alfonso Barrera Valverde has discussed the OPEC meeting with this station noting that it issued positive results for Ecuador and its oil policy. He left open the possibility that the Ecuadorean president will attend the Baghdad meeting now that financial considerations were dealt with in Vienna.

[Begin Barrera Valverde recording] On previous occasions, even the Ecuadorean delegates had not always left OPEC meetings with favorable impressions. But we have good news to report concerning the most recent meeting and I want to tell you why.

First, there was coordination. The corresponding ministries worked together and they planned a strategy. We knew what objectives we sought and I can pinpoint some of these objectives. For instance, we needed more specific data on world production, including the OPEC countries' production. This is what we got during the Vienna meeting. We now have not only the figures but even information regarding the OPEC members' production policy. This is directly related to prices. We also outlined matters related to prices and we have a rather clear picture concerning the price policy. Therefore, the country will have more secure guidelines to follow. I don't know to what extent those guidelines are (?optimistic) but they are sure guidelines and better than what we expected.

Finally, I want to point out that Ecuador had previously not actively participated in OPEC due to several circumstances and limitations but this time Ecuador's position was clearly outlined. Ecuador was heard and frequently understood. Ecuador's standpoint is simple: Since the OPEC members are talking to the developed, industrialized countries and they are also talking to the developing countries, there should be fair, balanced, overall development within OPEC. Therefore, every possible action should be taken to eliminate differences and injustices within OPEC. So, for the first time Ecuador was able to suggest this view and it was welcomed. I would say that as far as Ecuador's position is concerned, the Vienna meeting was (?a success). [end recording]

PRESIDENT STROESSNER POSTPONES VISIT TO TAIWAN

PY231714 Asuncion Domestic Service in Spanish 1630 GMT 23 Sep 80

[Text] The director of the state ceremony office has announced the postponement of President Alfredo Stroessner's scheduled official visit to the Republic of China. A new date will be set by mutual agreement between the two friendly governments.

CONTINUED REPORTAGE ON AFTERMATH OF SOMOZA ASSASSINATION

Border With Argentina Reopened

PY231338 Asuncion Radio Primero de Marzo in Spanish 1325 GMT 23 Sep 80

[Test] We have an official announcement: The Paraguayan-Argentine border has been reopened at Puerto Falcon. All vehicles, both entering and leaving the country, can now cross the border at that point.

Special Crossing Permit Required

PY231701 Asuncion Radio Primero de Marzo in Spanish 1615 GMT 23 Sep 80

[Excerpt] Osvaldo Palacios, chief of the police public relations department, has just announced that both public and private vehicles may leave the country only with a special permit issued by either the Interior Ministry or the Foreign Ministry.

Army Joins Search for Assassins

PY232335 Asuncion Primero de Marzo in Spanish 2300 GMT 23 Sep 80

[Text] We wish to point out that at 1000 this morning members of the Paraguayan Army officially joined the dragnet operation searching for the terrorists involved in the attack which resulted in the death of Gen Anastasio Somoza.

As of the time mentioned, and at this very moment, 8,000 members of the armed forces, together with the police forces, are carrying out a dragnet operation in a determined part of the country which has not been disclosed for security reasons. Nevertheless, it was disclosed that the dragnet operation involving 8,000 members of the army and the police forces continues throughout the country in order to arrest the persons involved in the assassination of General Somoza.

Accused Argentines Deny Involvement

PY232149 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 2050 GMT 23 Sep 80

[By Agustin Fuentes]

[Text] Managua, 23 Sep (LATIN)--Two of the four Argentines that the Paraguayan police have said are involved in the assassination of former President Anastasio Somoza today refuted the accusation and asserted that when he was killed they were not in Asuncion. In a press conference they indicated that the four of them were in Costa Rica and Nicaragua at the time of Somoza's death in Ascunsion last week.

One of those allegedly involved in the operation, Guillermo Victor Thomas, said today in a press conference that "the Paraguayan Government is inventing charges with a dual purpose: to eliminate Argentine patriots and to try and harm the revolutionary government of Nicaragua." He added that he had arrived in Nicaragua in April 1980 and that he was in Managua on Wednesday of last week, "the day of Somoza's execution."

Thomas works for the Nicaraguan Telecommunications and Post Office Organization (TELCOR) and he asserted that all the personnel of this organization can testify that he did not leave the country last week. "On that day, the 17th, I began work at 0730, as can be confirmed at the personnel office, and hours later, on learning of the report regarding the execution of the tyrant, I joined the rest of the personnel in the celebrations," he said. He added that the day before he had registered in the Central American University of Managua and showed the corresponding registration numbers.

Meanwhile, the newspaper EL NUEVO DIARIO of Managua reported today that it had received a telephone call from Jorge Omar Lewinger, another of the four persons that Asuncion has said were involved in Somoza's assassination. According to the newspaper, Lewinger phoned from San Jose, Costa Rica, to report that he has been there for some time working for Radio Noticias del Continente. Lewinger expressed, according to the newspaper report, that he can "without any doubt prove his whereabouts before the 17th, on the 17th and after the 17th."

On expressing its "happiness" over Somoza's death, the Nicaraguan Government denied any type of involvement in the operation. The highest-ranking members of the Sandinist National Liberation Front (FSLN) also denied any involvement.

Accused Assassin's Alibi Denied

PY240116 Paris AFP in Spanish 0014 GMT 24 Sep 80

[Excerpts] Managua, 23 Sep (AFP)--EL NUEVO DIARIO has said here that the Paraguayan police report about the alleged identity of the murderers of former Nicaraguan President Anastasio Somoza lost credibility when it was learned that one of the men charged is in Managua, where he arrived last February.

It has been proven that Guillermo Victor Thomas, accused by Paraguayan officials as being a militant of the Argentine Montoneros organization and a member of the group that killed Somoza, is an official of the Nicaraguan National Telecommunications Company (TELCOR) and did not leave the country in the last few days or on the date of the attack on the former dictator.

EL NUEVO DIARIO also indicates that another individual accused by the Paraguayan police, Jorge Omar Lewinger, is in Costa Rica. The newspaper reported, however, that Lewinger works in that country for the shortwave radio station Radio Noticias del Continente, which Costa Rican conservative sectors have been trying to link for several months with the Argentine Montoneros organization.

Asked by AFP, the radio station directorate categorically denied any links between the radio station and Lewinger. It has not been proven if this Argentine citizen is actually in Costa Rica.

It was stated in San Jose that the report that Lewinger allegedly participated in the attack against Somoza and that he is linked with Radio Noticias del Continente may be part of a maneuver by sectors opposing the radio station who are trying at this time to get the Costa Rican Government to order the closure of the station.

Chief Investigator's Press Conference

PY200121 Asuncion Radio Primero de Marzo in Spanish 2150 GMT 19 Sep 80

[Press conference given by Pastor Milciades Coronel, chief of the Paraguayan Investigations Department, in his office--live]

[Text] [Coronel] It has been said that we have called a press conference, but this is not true. But since you are here, I receive you with much pleasure. There is not much we can add to what has already been reported or to what you already know.

We are still investigating the incident and we are receiving much cooperation from all the public, as we always do. And I also want you to know that as soon as we have something important to report, we will do so gladly. We have an interest in informing the public about what we are doing because we work with the cooperation of all the people. All people of good will of this country, who are in the majority, are cooperating with us. It is therefore in our interest to let them know how the investigation process is going. But there are things linked with the investigation which should be kept secret in order to insure the success of the operation. Are there any questions you wish to ask?

[Question] Is anyone being detained?
[Answer] Gentlemen, there are persons in detention, but they are here for the sole purpose of being identified. Others do not have their documents in order or are in this country illegally. These are the people in detention right now at the investigations department.

[Question] And the woman who was allegedly detained this morning?
[Answer] She is not the person we are looking for. She is not the one directly involved in the incident. It is another woman, a foreigner, a Uruguayan. It seems she has nothing to do with the incident.

[Question] Did architect Julio Eduardo Carbone identify the deceased Yrurzun, who was allegedly the chief of the terrorist commando?
[Answer] We have not turned to the architect Carbone, but to other persons with whom he had more contact for a longer time. A great many people recognized the photograph we obtained and this led to the detention of that individual.

[Question] How was Yrurzun's identikit obtained?
[Answer] It was not an identikit; it was an authentic photograph of Yrurzun. We have photos of people who are involved in subversion and who were in Argentina.

[Question] How could you (?establish) so soon, in only 4 hours, the nationality, the name and the photo of that person? And why, because this is something difficult to explain, would he stay in his house after his photograph had been published in the newspapers? If he was linked to a paramilitary group, such as the one that made the attack against Somoza, why should he act in the way he did?
[Answer] Look here, gentlemen. This individual arrived in this country in July. He looked around, rented houses and when a vehicle appeared in the attack we immediately found out who had sold the vehicle and they told us it was bought by a tall person of such and such characteristics. We showed them the photo we had and he was identified at once as the person who bought the vehicle.

[Question] Is it known exactly how many persons participated in the attack on Somoza?
[Answer] We do not know exactly so far.

[Question] How was it that the security guards that were accompanying Somoza did not know how many members were included in the group, as they are trained security officers?
[Answer] Miss, to know how many persons participate in this kind of operation--the bodyguards saw five or six persons, but there may be many more, because it should be supposed that they were supported by others in their turn. So there should be more people.

[Question] Do you rule out the participation of Paraguayans?
[Primero de Marzo announcer] The chief of investigations replies that he absolutely rules out participation by Paraguayans.

[Question] Why were they not pursued?
[Answer] Look here, the bodyguards were there toprotect the general and to safeguard him. In case of attack, they should try to repulse the attack, and if the attackers flee they should not pursue them because they would then abandon the person they are protecting. Therefore, under any condition they could not pursue the attackers. They are not authorized to do that.

[Primero de Marzo announcer] Don't you think that professionals (?brought this off)? This question was asked by the New York TIMES correspondent.
[Answer] The truth is that we are not used to this type of event. Nothing like this has ever occurred in this country. It is the first time in the history of this country that such an atrocious crime has taken place, a crime of this type. We do not know how these people operate--that is, we know it from reports and from what we hear and see in the press and the reports we get. It is clear that they had great interest in insuring the absolute success of the operation, and that is why so many people participated.

[Question] On the basis of what legal evidence is it said that Yrurzun was the chief of the terrorist commando?
[Answer] On the basis of the following: In the first place, money was found in his possession. In the second place, he was behind everything to have this operation carried out. From all the things we have found out, we know that it was he who was giving the instructions to his companions as to how they should act and where they should shoot, etc.

[Question] What exactly happened last night, officer?
[Answer] We received the information last night and by carrying out the investigations into the activities of this individual we were able to find the house where he lived. The security forces arrived there and immediately afterward there was a reaction on the part of the individual, who not only tried to defend himself, but also tried to escape.
[passage indistinct]

[Question] What arms were used?
[Answer] We do not yet want to report on the arms which were used, because we are inspecting a very interesting weapon right now.

[Question] There are neighbors who say that Yrurzun was taken alive, and also that a woman was detained with him.
[Answer] No, it is not true. In fact, at the very moment Yrurzun fell, he was not yet dead, but on the way here he died.

[Question] And what is known about the woman? It is said that a woman was with him. Who is the woman?
[Second question] People say they saw the police take away a woman who was accompanying Yrurzun.
[Answer] No, no, it is not true. That woman has not been detained yet, and we even ask you to say so because that woman has not been detained.

[Question] Did she escape?
[Answer] We have been to the homes of some of the neighbors to whom them photographs of women, and they are they are almost sure that the woman whose photograph was published seems to be the same woman who was living with him. So it might be the same woman.

[Question] How do you know it was Yrurzun? Did he have relatives here?
[Answer] We have his dossier. We know who he was. Apart from this, I can give you the information that Yrurzun was a man who fought with the Sandinista guerrillas and that he came from Nicaragua.

[Question] Do you have evidence to verify this?
[Second question] Yes, that is a key point.
[Answer] He was in Nicaragua. And I also assure you that we know the arms they brought in came from Nicaragua.

[Question] Those diplomats that were expelled from Paraguay in August, would they have a connection with this attack?
[Answer] It is almost certain, almost certain. Not only because of their background, because those people were trained guerrilla fighters and came here to this country as diplomats, but that was not their role.

[Question] Being a professional of that category in order to carry out what they did, that was why they acted as novices at the time of the police operation.
[Answer] So it seems to you that it is an act of novices to blow up a car completely and commit that type of crime?

[Several voices speaking simultaneously--indistinct]

[Answer] He was living here in secret, but as any normal person. That is how people enter the country. [passage indistinct] After his photograph was published, he could not leave his house. The fact that his photograph was published so quickly undoubtedly immobilized him in his house without the possibility of moving around.

[Question] What about the four or five other people who also attacked Somoza?
[Answer] We are looking for them intensively. We expect to continue to receive cooperation from all the people in capturing them.

[Question] The identity of the others?
[Answer] We cannot answer that question because we want to keep it secret.

[Question] Do the police have any clues?
[Answer] We have very good clues.

[Question] What is known about the introduction of the weapons into Paraguay?
[Answer] We know they were brought in because they are here, but not how it was done. We are investigating this.

[Question] Could you explain who identified Yrurzun as a participant in the attack on Somoza?
[Answer] No, gentlemen. We cannot tell this for reasons of the security of the people who gave us help.

[Question] How may persons identified Yrurzun?
[Answer] At least five or six people.

[Question] Mr Chief of Police, do you believe they are still in the country?
[Answer] We are absolutely sure they are still here in this country.

[Question] Mr Chief of Police, how many people are in detention, please?
[Answer] Right now, about 60 persons are being detained, but that number will probably be reduced tonight because they are being released as they are being properly identified.

[Question] How many have been released so far?
[Answer] About 30 persons have been released.

[Question] More or less when will the border be opened?
[Answer] That depends, gentlemen, on the progress of our investigations.

[Question] You said no Paraguayans are involved in the crime [words indistinct].
[Answer] Gentlemen, we are looking for them right now, but we have not been able to capture them. We know who one of them is, and another possible participant is the woman whose identity we know, but we can say nothing about the others.

[Question] Are police from neighboring countries participating in your investigations?
[Answer] We are working here with our own resources and with our own personnel. It is true that when, for example, we request the verification of the identity of an individual, we approach the police in friendly neighboring countries.

[Question] The ERP--People's Revolutionary Army--in Paris has denied that it is the perpetrator of this attack. What can you tell us about this?
[Answer] I cannot confirm that the Argentine Revolutionary People's Army [ERP] set up the organization which carried out the attack, but the man who died was an ERP man.

[Question] Is the architect Carbone incommunicado?
[Answer] Yes, right now he is.

[Question] How is it known that he was in the war in Nicaragua?
[Answer] We know it, gentlemen, because we have a full report that he participated in the war in Nicaragua.

[Question] Was it architect Carbone who identified Yrurzun?
[Answer] We have not listened to Carbone. We have listened to other people, because not much faith can be placed in Carbone as he was very much shaken. It happened very suddenly when they practically threw him out of the car, and he would not be the best person to identify anyone.

[Question] But why is Carbone incommunicado?
[Answer] We cannot reveal that. We cannot tell that, please.

[Question] Mr Chief of Police, you have told us that the Sandinistas could possibly be the planners of this. What about that?
[Answer] Well, we know that the man came from Nicaragua and we know that the arms came from Nicaragua. It is to be supposed, therefore, that everything to carry out this operation came from there.

[Question] Could this lead to a conflict in Paraguayan-Nicaraguan relations?
[Answer] This will have to be seen, gentlemen, because many persons still have to be detained and we need further testimony. That man, in fact, could not give any testimony since he was killed in the action and he could not make any statement or tell us what people or organization sent him. From the information we have, we know for certain, however, that he was acting with the Sandinista guerrillas.

[Question] [Words indistinct] was brought for questioning and explanations regarding the renting of houses?
[Answer] He first rented his house to the Nicaraguans who came as diplomats, and later (Vargas) rented the house that was used in the operation.

[Question] Is Mr Pacifico Montero de Vargas in detention?
[Answer] He was brought in for questioning and to explain about the rental of houses, because Mr Montero de Vargas rented his house in the first place to the Nicaraguans who came as diplomats and then another Montero de Vargas rented the house that was used for the operation.

[Question] Is it true that the wife of Somoza's economic adviser has died? There are rumors. Could you confirm or deny them?
[Answer] I know nothing about that, gentlemen. I don't know.

[Question] It has been said in news reports that Firmenich was the real leader of this operation--the well-known guerrilla leader who was involved in killing Aramburu in Argentina.
[Answer] Well, we do not place much faith in reports we receive through the news agencies, because they may be biased or even sent with the intention of confusing us. We neither confirm nor rule this out. As I have told you, we are compiling all this and we believe we will later know with certainty who was the head of the operation. We cannot rule out or confirm if there is a higher boss behind him, such as Firmenich.

[Question] How many more people do you presume are on the run?
[Answer] That is not possible to know.

[Question] How long will the borders be closed?
[Answer] Until this situation is cleared up. Gentlemen: For us this is a question that we must clear up because we have to respond to our people, who are indignant at this incident that has occurred in our country. We will do this. We will clear it up and we will cleanse our country of subversion, if there is any. This is the reality, gentlemen, above all you foreigners.

[Question] Mr Chief of Police, when the Sandinistas entered Managua it was announced that the next objective of the Latin American guerrilla would be Paraguay. Do you believe the attack on Somoza might be the beginning of such an attempt?
[Answer] There will be no guerrilla action here because 90 percent of the people support President Stroessner's government, and anyone who comes here with intentions of guerrilla activities will be eliminated immediately.

You may be perfectly sure that all the Paraguayan people, particularly the Colorado people who support President Stroessner's government, will never permit those people to come here and organize themselves and infiltrate this country. Then there are the armed forces as a reserve, if needed. But we are talking about the people, because it is among them that they usually receive cooperation in their activities. There are no conditions for this in this country because the people do not agree with that kind of operations of those people, particularly those of the murderous left who act under the name of guerrillas.

[Question] Mr Pastor Coronel, are the armed forces of this country cooperating with the police forces in this operation?
[Answer] Yes, sir, the armed forces are cooperating by being on the alert and being ready for action in case they are needed. Our armed forces are the most important reserves we have because they are loyal and firm men who are ready to defend the peace and tranquillity of the country.

[Question indistinct]
[Answer] All the Colorados of the republic.

[Question] You have said that apart from the girl who has been fully identified, you have another person. That means that you have three well-identified persons: the one who died, the girl and another person. Did you not say so?
[Answer] No, no. I did not say I have identified three persons. Two have been identified. We are holding back on the third and we will not tell if he has been identified or not. We are continuing to investigate. I take this opportunity to request the radio stations above all not to spread false alarming reports. I ask you to call our office here to have your reports confirmed before broadcasting them. The issue is very delicate and people become alarmed. There is talk of shootouts and bomb explosions in various areas, and no such things are happening, gentlemen. I request this of you so that all the people who are now cooperating with us, as well as the security forces, should not get any false reports from the radio stations of the country.

[Question] On behalf of Radio Nanduti, which we believe has a certain backing among the people, we ask you to appoint, if possible, a person in charge, apart from Mr Candia, who can give us the news so we can correct the mistakes we seem to have made. It would be useful if one person at least could help us.
[Answer] You may rest perfectly sure that we will open a special office. The police public relations office is already there where we can go and receive information. We will appoint a person who can immediately tell you whether a report you receive is true.

[Question] Is the 5-million-guarani reward still valid?
[Answer] It is more valid than ever. The 5-million-guarani reward is still offered and may be increased, because there are people who have told us they would increase the amount of the reward.

[Question] Will any measures be taken to control the entry and departure of foreigners into this country, where it is so easy to enter even with weapons of that caliber?
[Answer] This is a landlocked country. We have borders with three countries--Argentina, Bolivia and Brazil. There are open land borders. It is difficult to control all the borders. In addition to this, ours is a hospitable country and the people receive cordially all foreigners who arrive here. Therefore, an incident of this type makes us really indignant. All the people are indignant because this incident is not in keeping with the hospitality of the Paraguayan people and their traditional hospitality toward foreigners. We expect foreigners to come and enjoy our peace, our climate, the marvellous nature of this country and the hospitality of the Paraguayan people. But we do not expect them to come and throw bombs and bullets indiscriminately against persons living in this country.

SALVADORAN DRU CLARIFIES ANTI-U.S. OPERATIONS WARNING

PA232044 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2013 GMT 23 Sep 80

[Text] Panama City, 23 Sep (ACAN-EFE)--The Salvadoran Unified Revolutionary Directorate [DRU] Anastasio Aquino Special Brigade has announced it is not opening a new front in Panama and will only act against U.S. bases on the banks of the canal.

Commander Danilo states in a communique sent to ACAN-EFE that the brigade is on Panamanian territory, but that it will not carry out actions that would affect public order or peace in this country.

"Our psychological harassment operations against the military and civilian personnel on U.S. posts and bases on this beloved Panamanian soil for now do not include acts of terrorism or sabotage," adds Commander Danilo.

"We have succeeded in smuggling a quantity of arms and ammunition, uniforms and revolutionary insignia from a neighboring country to meet any emergency. I can assure you that these supplies are no longer on the Panamanian side, but are at various points in the canal area still under the hated Yankee heel," states the document forwarded to ACAN-EFE.

PRESIDENT ROYO INTERVIEWED ON UPCOMING ELECTIONS

PA240355 Panama City Televisora Nacional in Spanish 2315 GMT 23 Sep 80

[Interview with President Aristides Royo by Jose Hernandez, station reporter, on 23 September 1980 in Panama City--recorded]

[Text] [Question] Mr President, we would like to know what guarantees the government is going to give for the 28 September elections.

[Answer] The government is going to give all the guarantees it has promised. We have said on several occasions that the right to vote will be respected. This is a right and a civic duty of all Panamanians. All the authorities in the country will see that this constitutional right is respected. The National Guard and Lt Col Ruben Dario Paredes have often said that the right to vote will be respected. Every administrative authority in the country, the National Guard, the 505 Corregimiento representatives, mayors and other government authorities, will be watching on that day to see that this sacred right is respected by every Panamanian.

[Question] Mr President, when you mention the National Guard's participation in the elections, can you tell us, will the National Guard participate as a guarantor of the elections or as a hostile party?

[Answer] The National Guard is not going to participate as a hostile party. Its participation will consist of maintaining public order and preventing abuses, violations and frauds. Each member of the National Guard will participate in the elections by voting for the candidate of his choice.

[Question] Mr President, what importance do you attach to these elections, let us say, for the year 1984?

[Answer] I firmly believe that these elections represent a beginning. Although I have seen some unfortunate incidents taking place, as a general rule I feel that a civil attitude prevails among candidates in the manner in which they are conducting their campaigns, rallies, meetings and propaganda. I can sense a new attitude among citizens on what an election should be. I see a civil and peaceful attitude which is very important. We do not have acts of violence. We have the impression that Panamanians believe in a different type of election, like those we have had in recent years, peaceful and without resentment and violence.

[Question] Does this include the opposition?

[Answer] Yes, the opposition is organizing motorcades, meetings and even protest demonstrations in a civil manner and making use of the freedom of expression and democracy we have in our country.

[Question] Finally, Mr President, getting away from domestic issues and referring to the Central American situation, will Panama continue to insist on a meeting of Central American presidents to try to find a solution to the Salvadoran civil war?

[Answer] Well, the idea of a meeting of Central American presidents, which originated here, has met with the approval of some governments. The only holdout is the Guatemalan Government. Other countries have expressed their approval of such a meeting. Colombia and Venezuela have looked with favor on such a meeting. Venezuelan President Luis Herrera Campins publicly declared himself in favor of it as did Ecuadorean President Jaime Roldos.

Yesterday, U.S. Secretary of State Edmund Muskie, during a meeting with Panamanian Foreign Minister Carlos Ozores at the United Nations, expressed the satisfaction of all the American nations, and particularly of the United States, with the possibility of holding a meeting for peace in our country.

ELECTRICAL WORKERS MEET ROYO, ASSAIL SALVADORAN JUNTA

PA191626 Panama City Televisora Nacional in Spanish 2315 GMT 18 Sep 80

[Text] The Latin American electrical workers' meeting opened here today with President Aristides Royo, Cabinet ministers and other officials in attendance.

The meeting, which will last 4 days, is being held at the convention center in our capital. It is being attended by some 300 delegates from over 15 Latin American and Caribbean countries. President Royo was accompanied at the opening ceremony by Labor Minister Oyden Ortega, Finance and Treasury Minister Ernesto Perez Balladares; Edwin Fabrega, general director of the Institute of Hydraulic Resources and Electrification [IRHE] and Rafael Aleman, general director of the National Telecommunications Institute.

The session began with a speech by Fernando del Rio Gaona, secretary general of the Union of IRHE employees. He stressed that one of the purposes of the meeting was to protest the military takeover of the Salvadoran electricity enterprise and the persecution unleashed by the Salvadoran Christian Democratic-military junta against the leaders of electrical workers in that country.

Del Rio demanded that the national government sever or limit its relations with the Salvadoran junta in solidarity with the fraternal Salvadoran people. He also asked Latin American workers to express solidarity with Panama in its struggle for full independence and sovereignty and denounced internal attempts to destabilize President Royo's government.

Jose Manuel Meneses, secretary general of the National Central of Panamanian Workers, also spoke on the situation in El Salvador and on domestic topics.

Aleman opened the meeting after President Royo designated him to do so in his name.

BRIEFS

NEW INDIAN AMBASSADOR--Mandan Lal Suri, new Indian ambassador to Panama, presented his credentials to President Royo yesterday. [Panama City LA PRENSA in Spanish 18 Sep 80 p 2 PA]

COSTA RICA

ENERGY MINISTER SAYS NO FOREIGN CONTRACTS FOR OIL EXTRACTION

PA240312 San Jose Radio Noticias del Continente in Spanish 0100 GMT 23 Sep 80

[Text] Costa Rica will not sign contracts for the extraction of oil with any foreign company if new explorations being carried out by the Costa Rican Government should be positive, Energy Minister Altmann Ortiz said today. The minister made this statement during a roundtable held at the National Insurance Institute at which the possibility of oil being found in this country was discussed.

Minister Altmann added that during the next few days, 15 more Mexican experts will arrive in Costa Rica to advise and assist national experts in the research that is underway.

In addition, the energy minister said that over $1 million will be invested in the new studies of the oil possibilities of the Baja Salamanca region on the Atlantic Coast. Studies completed so far by the research team of the Energy Ministry and by Mexican and Venezuelan experts show evidence of the existence of oil in Costa Rican territory, Altmann Ortiz said.

As we have reported, a number of geophysical studies based on seismic tests are underway as part of the first in-depth exploration of the Atlantic area, where there is the greatest possibility of finding oil.

AGRICULTURE MINISTER DENIES BLACK SIGATOKA OUTBREAK

PA231500 San Jose Radio Noticias del Continente in Spanish 0100 GMT 23 Sep 80

[Text] Agriculture and Livestock Minister Hernan Fonseca Zamora reported this afternoon that as far as he is concerned there has been no official outbreak of black sigatoka on the Atlantic coast so far.

The minister added that if the disease had really appeared, there would be no reason for so much concern over this disease that attacks bananas because, ever since it first appeared in the San Carlos region, it was expected to spread. He added that if the disease were really to appear, the companies are prepared to control it.

Additionally, the minister said that all the Agriculture Ministry can do is impose quarantine measures. He said some nations live with this disease, as is the case of Honduras which, despite the presence of the disease, is third in the world in banana production.

EL SALVADOR

REPORTAGE ON CONTINUED OCCUPATION OF OAS OFFICES

Beginning of Negotiations

PA230450 Paris AFP in Spanish 2116 GMT 22 Sep 80

[Text] San Salvador, 22 Sep (AFP)--The Revolutionary Democratic Front [FDR] said here today that negotiations have begun with an OAS representative to vacate the OAS offices in San Salvador which have been occupied for the past 5 days.

The FDR spokesmen reported the arrival in San Salvador of a special emissary of OAS Secretary General Alejandro Orfila with whom "we have already established initial contacts."

Although the FDR did not identify the OAS emissary, in press circles it was said that the negotiator is Alberto Salem, director of the secretary general's office, and that the talks are being held in great secrecy at the archbishopric of San Salvador.

Despite the fact that the FDR reported the initiation of the negotiations, it was said here that Salem, according to his own statements, has no power to negotiate and that he has come to San Salvador solely as an emissary to gather information on the situation and that the FDR has been apprised of this.

The members of the FDR today accused the Salvadoran Government junta of "delaying the negotiations" and held it responsible for any possible consequences. The FDR also charged that approximately 15 of its members, who were captured last week by the security corps during their eviction from several churches in El Salvador, have been found dead. The leftist coalition charged that 29 political prisoners who have been on a hunger strike for 1 week at the Santa Tecla jail to demand their release are being subjected to "psychological pressure."

Meanwhile, the Salvadoran junta through its under secretary of foreign affairs, Alejandro Gomez, today appealed to the occupants of the OAS offices "to respect the human rights of the diplomats, women and workers whom they are holding as hostages."

Gomez said that the government is giving "its full cooperation by providing them with food and medicines, but is not involved in the negotiations."

Occupiers' Criticisms

PA240304 San Salvador Radio Cadena YSKL in Spanish 1802 GMT 23 Sep 80

[Text] The occupiers of the OAS office have said that the OAS legal channels are too slow and respond to partisan and government interests of the member countries. During an impromptu news conference in the OAS office, the occupiers said so far the negotiations have remained stalemated because the OAS Secretariat General has not given the Salvadoran political crisis the urgent attention it needs. A spokesman of the occupiers said they have a right to demand an OAS investigation of human rights in El Salvador.

Hostage's Comments on Conditions

PA231903 San Jose Radio Noticias del Continente in Spanish 0100 GMT 23 Sep 80

[Text] Radio Noticias del Continente has held a telephone interview with the Nicaraguan OAS representative, Albino Roman Vega, who is being held hostage in the OAS office in San Salvador. He discussed the way they have been treated since 17 September. Here is what he said:

[Begin recording] Well, we are with the companeros at the OAS General Secretariat office in El Salvador but they are not bothering us and we don't bother with them either. The OAS office has been peacefully occupied. We hostages have not had any problems or lacked anything. We have not lacked food or water. We are all right. Thank God we are in good health and are getting along fine. [end recording]

He then discussed how the evenings go by at the OAS office in San Salvador. [Begin recording] Thank God we have slept peacefully. I say this because I snore. We have had no problems in the day or night except for, as the companeros say, [words indistinct] by some individuals dressed in plainclothes. But we are sleeping peacefully. [end recording]

JUNTA MEMBERS EXPLAIN PLANS, GOALS TO PEOPLE

PA231743 San Salvador Domestic Service in Spanish 1900 GMT 23 Sep 80

[Text] [Passage indistinct] was held at the installations of the Salvadoran Railroad Institution in Cutuco, La Union Department. Members of the revolutionary junta implemented a new type of dialgue with the people during this event.

Clergymen, teachers, professionals, union leaders, market vendors, peasants and other people attended this meeting. The junta members explained the social development plans being implemented by the revolutionary government.

Jose Antonio Morales Ehrlich, Jose Ramon Avalos Navarrette and Cols Jaime Abdul Gutierrez and Adolfo Arnoldo Majano--accompanied by the education, agriculture, labor and planning ministers as well as the under secretaries of defense and interior--talked with the people of the area for a long time and listened to their suggestions. The junta members will draw their conclusions from these suggestions in order to establish how the process of change is being accepted in El Salvador.

The governor of La Union Department, the local commander, the mayors of the various cities in this department, the peasants, the market vendors and all the sectors that make up the active forces of the area had a chance to talk to the junta leaders and their ministers who explained the goals of the armed forces proclamation.

This is an irreversible process that nobody can stop. It will lead us to the complete democratization that the country needs to pull out of this situation of crisis and violence, Colonel Majano said.

Colonel Majano said that the junta hopes to achieve a greater identification with the people through this kind of meeting which will be held in the country's 14 departments. The junta wants the people to learn about its tasks so that they can participate in them. He reaffirmed that this is a transition government which is on its way to democratization, but socio-economic and political changes must be made first in order to establish a true democracy where all of us can participate in the decisionmaking process. We will be stronger so we can remain united and in this way we will make our rights prevail, Majano reiterated.

In addressing the crowd, Morales Ehrlich said that this process cannot step back. He said: We have changed the country's structures completely. We have changed the economic, social and political structures and have turned them over to the people. For this reason we have come here. We want to explain our stand to you because we have fought for it. We are not trying to change your political views for our benefit but we do want you to understand and accept our changes for the common good of the poor people. We are seeking to meet this goal but in a different way. We do not want what was done before when plans were drafted but never carried out. This is why we have a national crisis, Morales Ehrlich said. This is why, he went on, we are building a true democracy in which the organized people will produce and promote a new society that will satisfy their needs. Morales Ehrlich emphasized the importance of having the people and the government promote these changes. He said that when the people and the government walk hand-in-hand and defend their rights, nobody can stop their work for the benefit of the people.

In describing the agrarian reform as the main goal of this government, Colonel Majano said that it is basically aimed at dignifying the peasants. In further explaining the success of these changes, he said that 263 major plots of land have been affected. These plots were turned over to 263 cooperatives that are made up of thousands of families. Only about 200 families benefitted from these lands before. For this reason, he reiterated, you will be the ones to promote these reforms, Majano concluded.

Colonel Majano also referred to the main goal of the junta: the country's total democratization where all can participate in the government. He stressed that the Salvadoran Government is becoming more consolidated as the days go by. However, there are still adverse conditions which we have not been able to overcome because of the lack of understanding and the blindness of extremists who do not want peace and tranquillity in the country. One of these factors, he added, is violence.

Regarding this, Gutierrez said that the government does not understand how the terrorists can burn the people's job sites, their vehicles and their other means of livelihood, such as the public services, thereby denying them the right to live and work in peace.

Planning Minister Atilio Vieytez also addressed the crowd to explain the government's economic plan. Regarding the agrarian reform, he said that it has been fully successful because a record will be set in the production of basic grains. Regarding the cotton production, he said that 97,000 manzanas were planted in 1980 while in 1979 we planted 93,000. He added that the construction industry will be reactivated. The government has allocated 1.1 billion colones for this. There are plans to build 16,000 housing units in record time. He said that 262 million colones were granted in loans for the manufacturing sector which generates more than 150,000 jobs. He said that the factories have not been closed and that new ones will be opened soon.

NATIONAL GUARD PATROL ATTACKED FROM CATHEDRAL

PA232327 San Salvador Radio Cadena Sonora in Spanish 0120 GMT 23 Sep 80

[National Guard communique--read by National Guard press department official--live]

[Text] At 1530 today a National Guard patrol protecting the commercial area of San Salvador passed through Eastern Second Street directly in front of the main gate of the metropolitan cathedral where it was fired upon by terrorists of the Revolutionary Democratic Front who are currently occupying the building. The patrol was attacked by individuals firing weapons of various calibers. According to ballistics experts, the fire from various parts of the cathedral was returned by the moving convoy. The subversives apparently suffered some casualties; however, their number and conditions are unknown.

The armed forces informs the general public that this unfortunate incident merely demonstrates the criminal intentions of these terrorists groups. They not only use places such as the cathedral, built for the people to express their religious devotion, for their attacks, but, in pursuit of their objectives, they do not care if they endanger the lives of men, women and children passing through the area.

San Salvador, 22 September 1980

GUATEMALA

NO PLANS TO WITHDRAW AMBASSADOR IN NICARAGUA

PA232347 Guatemala City Radio Mundial in Spanish 1425 GMT 23 Sep 80

[Distributed by Inter-American Radio Organization]

[Text] Deputy Foreign Minister Alfonso Alonso Lima, who is currently acting foreign minister, has said that the Guatemalan Government is not planning to withdraw its ambassador to Nicaragua, a post currently held by David Tercero Castro. Lima said that Foreign Minister Castillo Valdez has already clarified the Foreign Ministry's position on the withdrawal of the Nicaraguan ambassador to Guatemala. He said that the foreign minister has indicated that this is a decision of the Nicaraguan Government and that the Guatemalan Foreign Ministry has no comment.

MACHINEGUNNING, BOMBINGS NOTED AS VIOLENCE CONTINUES

PA240014 [Editorial Report] Two Guatemalan radio stations report the following recent violent incidents:

Guatemala City Radio-Television Guatemala at 0400 on 23 September 1980 reports that an unidentified man was machinegunned on the evening of 22 September in Guatemala City at 34th Street and 11th Avenue in Zone 8 by a group of individuals who had been following him.

Guatemala City Radio Nuevo Mundo at 1200 on 23 September 1980 reports that five propaganda bombs exploded in the municipal park at Santa Lucia Cotzumalguapa, in Escuintla Department, spewing large quantities of subversive propaganda into the area.

The same station reports that two unidentified, bullet-riddled, male bodies were found at km 200 of the Inter-American Highway. The station adds that the driver of a military vehicle was wounded when a military convoy on its way to Poptun, Peten, was machinegunned by unidentified persons.

The station also reports that Lucila Rodas de Villagran, director of the National Western School for Girls, is in critical condition after being machinegunned by an unidentified male as she was leaving the school.

HONDURAS

GOVERNMENT APPROVES NEW U.S. AMBASSADOR

PA232348 Tegucigalpa Radio America in Spanish 1410 GMT 23 Sep 80

[Distributed by the Inter-Central American Radio Organization]

[Excerpt] Honduras has already granted its approval to the appointment of Mr Jack Binns as new U.S. ambassador to Honduras. His appointment has yet to be ratified by the U.S. Senate. The final decision should be adopted next week.

EDUCATION GROUP DENOUNCES OFFICER'S TIES TO SOMOZISTS

PA211813 San Pedro Sula TIEMPO in Spanish 11 Sep 80 p 3

[Text] Mauricio Lopez, leader of the Professional Association for the Improvement of Teaching in Honduras (COLPROSUMAH), yesterday denounced several irregularities committed by military and municipal authorities of the Mosquitia region.

Lopez reported that the COLPROSUMAH Board of Directors visited Mosquitia recently to hold a regional meeting and this visit allowed them to learn about the participation of Capt Leonel Luque in counterrevolutionary activities against the Nicaraguan Government.

The COLPROSUMAH leader said that Captain Luque is linked to this counterrevolutionary activity through former Somozist guardsman Jose Felipone, who is a member of a counterrevolutionary network that operates in Mosquitia and has contact with a person in Tegucigalpa whose last name is Zapata.

Lopez said that "Felipone has even brought many unlicensed vehicles into the country with symbols of Nicaraguan Government institutions on them. These vehicles circulate freely in the region."

Professor Mauricio Lopez added that Constantino Startar, the mayor of Puerto Lempira, is also involved in this because "he has been issuing birth certificates to several former national guardsmen such as Juan Yunidini and Rafael Largaespada."

He also accused the military authorities of capturing three Nicaraguans who had gone to that community to carry out religious activites. These persons are being held captive and are being tortured because they were said to be Sandinists."

He said that Captain Luque will send Fernando Brow, a clergyman, to another area because he lodged the Nicaraguans. In addition, Luque has been harassing Brow and threatening to seize his radio station.

NICARAGUA

NICARAGUA TO ASK UNITED STATES TO EXTRADITE SOMOZISTS

PA231504 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1200 GMT 23 Sep 80

[Text] The justice minister and vice minister have arrived in Washington to submit to a federal court the documentation for the extradition of not less than 25 Somozists now living in the United States, including Anastasio Somoza Portocarrero, Carlos Dubon, Fausto Zelaya, Jose Somoza and others who misappropriated funds and killed our people.

The documentation constitutes the first part of the extradition requests which the Justice Ministry will file with the U.S. Government on the basis of a treaty signed in 1907 which is still in effect. The issuance of arrest warrants will be requested once these officials submit the documentation to the federal court. What remains to be seen is whether the court will agree to issuing them.

TOMAS BORGE COMMENTS ON CHRISTIANITY, REVOLUTION

PA231814 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 0300 GMT 23 Sep 80

[Excerpts] An event just ended a few minutes ago which should clearly prove to our people that the Sandinist people's revolution will never be against religious beliefs, whether they be Catholic, evangelical or any other Christian sect.

Tomas Borge Martinez, commander of the revolution and member of the National Directorate of the Sandinist National Liberation Front [FSLN], made an appearance as a guest of the parish priest of the Church of Our Lady of Mercy, patron saint of the church, before the Catholics of the Larrinaga sector of the capital to speak on the controversial issue of Christians in the revolutionary process.

Borge was clear and specific when he said that in effect, there are Christians who are with the revolution, but there also those who are not and are reactionaries. However, he said, he preferred not to mention the name of this sect.

There was a bourgeois who also walked with Christ. He was the person who sold him for only 30 pieces of silver, said Borge, affirming that it is these same Christians who now try desperately to play off the church against the revolution.

It was a true lesson for reactionary turncoats because right in their house, he removed the masks of the local people who wield Catholicism against the revolution, which they cannot disparage for conducting a literacy crusade, for seeking to improve our people's social conditions.

It was indeed an instructive and positive meeting for the Catholics who attended the Larrinaga church today.

Following the program prepared by Father Antonio Castro, parish priest of this church, tomorrow's speaker will be Rev Javier (Gorriziaga), a Ministry of National Planning adviser.

Listen to what Commander Tomas Borge had to say in a part of his speech:

[Begin recording] [Passage indistinct] and if our people are Christians and they prove that we are the enemies of Christianity, then logically, our people will not sympathize with the revolution. And this is what they are trying to do. They want to separate the revolution [word indistinct].

They want to confront Sandinist revolutionaries with Christians. They wish to establish two (?camps): on the one side, the Christians and on the other, the Sandinists. This is what they are trying to do.

And that is why the exploiters, those who exploited the workers, those who satisfied and still continue to satisfy their [word indistinct] appetites, those who never remembered the people, those who never have been consequential with the [words indistinct] go around beating their chests with a little medal, going to communion frequently, praying to the Virgin. [applause]

We only believe in the Christians who practice their beliefs. We only believe in the Christians who do not exploit the people. We believe in Christians who do not utilize Christ as a smokescreen to hide their vices.

We only believe in the Christians who identify with the interests of the people. We believe in the Christians who are like Christ's apostles who told everyone to follow Him. We believe in fishermen, we believe in workmen because Christ's apostles were workmen and the only bourgeois among them was one named Judas, and you know what Judas did to Christ.

For 30 silver coins, 30 coins, Judas sold Christ. Some of these same kinds of people want to sell the fatherland.

AMBUSH ON BORDER KILLS TWO SOLDIERS, ONE CDS MEMBER

PA210009 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 2231 GMT 20 Sep 80

[Text] Managua, 20 Sep (LATIN)--The Nicaraguan Defense Ministry reported this afternoon that three men were killed in an attack at the Honduran border, which is attributed to counterrevolutionary groups.

The communique states that two border guards and one member of a Sandinist Defense Committee (CDS) were killed in an ambush laid by 20 counterrevolutionaries who crossed the Honduran border at Wamblan, near Wiwili, some 200 km north of this capital.

By the time Sandinist Army patrols had reached the zone, the assailants had already returned to Honduras after killing soldiers Cesar Dario Cerna, Joaquin Altamirano and CDS member Augusto Fernandez, the communique states.

The same ministry reported several days ago that 25 counterrevolutionary elements from Honduras had killed two Sandinist soldiers and had recrossed the border before the army arrived. On that occasion, the Defense Ministry asked the Honduran authorities to adopt measures to prevent incidents of this sort "which undermine the good relations between the two countries," but today's communique does not reiterate that request.

OFFICIAL OUTLINES AIMS OF PROPOSED WORK-STUDY PROGRAM

PA240017 Managua Radio Corporacion in Spanish 1700 GMT 23 Sep 80

[Text] In a statement to this newscast, Deputy Education Minister Miguel de Castilla denied reports being circulated by sectors opposed to the revolutionary process which have misinterpreted the work-study integration program.

This program, implemented after many talks with parents, students and workers, seeks to turn the formerly unproductive vacation period into a productive period to the benefit of the fatherland. This does not necessarily mean, as the many rumors have maintained, that the students will have to work in the mountains. Students who live in the cities may remain there to work in factories, production centers, study centers or in their own neighborhoods.

Here is the recording of our talk with Deputy Minister Miguel de Castilla:

[Begin recording] One of the goals of the revolutionary government with regard to the use of free time is that the vacation period, which formerly was totally unproductive, should now be made productive.

In this regard, when we proposed that all the country's adolescents, both literate and illiterate, should participate (?in this program), we were also thinking of the rear guard of the literacy program, because we cannot allow ourselves the luxury of having the elementary school students, the students who in 4 years to [words indistinct] left outside of the state's educational activity. That is why the rear guard was planned.

Now then, technically what has been planned? As classes begin in the month of September or October--about 6 October--and there are holidays between semesters, it is our desire to see that the Christmas and New Year holidays not be (?useless) but be in some way productive for the reconstruction of our fatherland [sentence as heard].

That is why we have said that--when we were planning this we spoke of going from school to the countryside--little by little, in talks with the parents, with students with teachers, we have improved the model of the program for incorporating productive work into schools.

This means that high school students will not necessarily have to go to the mountains, or pick cotton or cut cane on the estates, and so forth. They could stay and work, for example, in factories in the cities or in handicraft centers. They could work in their schools, taking care of the educational centers. They could remain to work in their communities, doing clean-up work, or working in public health and environmental health programs in the communities.

In other words, the aim is to use work as a method of (?teaching). Of course, to some minds, the only place where one can learn is in school and through the methods common to the old society and these persons are frightened by the thought that a human being may develop, be trained and be educated through work. [end recording]

CORRECTION TO FSLN COMMUNIQUE ON CADRE REORGANIZATION

The following corrections to the item entitled "FSLN Releases Communique Reorganizing Cadres," published on page P 8 of the 16 September DAILY REPORT, are supplied from the Managua BARRICADA of 16 September:

The second line of the second paragraph should read "the national executives of the Sandinist Workers Central,"

In the last line of the second paragraph, substitute "to achieve" for the word "toward" in parentheses.

The third line of the fourth paragraph should read "in the making of major decisions,"

In the last line of the fourth paragraph, substitute for [passage indistinct]: "to this effect, the following committees are established within the Sandinist Assembly: International Policy, Organization, Economy and Production, Propaganda and Cadre Formation and any other committee considered necessary. The Sandinist Assembly will be headed by the National Directorate and will meet regularly once a year and will hold expanded sessions with special guests from the various organizations of the FSLN who have been outstanding in the fulfillment of their jobs."

MALMIERCA LEAVES FOR IRAQ, IRAN WITH CASTRO MESSAGES

FL232340 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2300 GMT 23 Sep 80

[Text] Late news reports indicate that Cuban Foreign Minister Isidoro Malmierca this afternoon left for Iraq and Iran as bearer of messages from Councils of State and Ministers President Comrade Fidel Castro as chairman of the nonaligned countries movement for the chiefs of state of the two countries.

Cuba thereby undertakes action aimed at putting an end to the current military fighting between two member countries of the nonaligned movement which has grave consequences for both, for Third World countries, for the nonaligned countries movement and for the interests of international peace and security.

Malmierca is accompanied by Arturo Barber, director for North Africa and Middle East in the Foreign Ministry, and Cuban ambassador to Iraq Juan Carretero.

LAST 11 CUBANS AT U.S. INTERESTS OFFICE LEAVE

PA231604 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1557 GMT 23 Sep 80

[Text] Havana, 23 Sep (EFE)--The 11 Cubans who have been at the U.S. Interests Office since 2 May left today, EFE has learned from diplomatic sources.

This was the last group of people, 9 men and 2 women, out of the 386 who burst into the office on that day after a violent confrontation with sympathizers of the Cuban revolution.

RAUL CASTRO LAUDS FIRST CUBAN IN SPACE

FL190216 Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 19 Sep 80

[Message from the minister of the Revolutionary Armed Forces of Cuba, Army Gen Raul Castro Ruz, on the occasion of the joint Soviet-Cuban space flight on 18 September]

[Text] To the generals, admirals, officers, junior officers, cadets, midshipmen, sergeants, soldiers, sailors and civilian workers of the Revolutionary Armed Forces [FAR]:

The launching of the Soyuz-38, carrying on board pilot-cosmonaut Yuri Romanenko, hero of the USSR, and cosmonaut-researcher Lt Col Arnaldo Tamayo Mendez, first Cuban citizen to participate in a space flight, is not only a new scientific-technical achievement in the conquest of the cosmos, but also a genuine expression of socialist internationalism. It is a source of extraordinary pride for our people that a Cuban has become the first Latin American to achieve this feat, but it is doubly significant for the FAR, to whose glorious ranks he belongs.

Coming from the humblest sectors of our people, Comrade Tamayo is an model of perseverance, dedication and firmness for Cuban youth. He personally experienced the rigor imposed by the capitalist system on the masses. With the triumph of the revolution, the huge possibilities for betterment which our young have enjoyed since the people's triumph of 1 January 1959 opened to him. Only since have Cuban youths been able to massively devote their efforts and talent to creative activities, channel their concerns, materialize their aspirations and realize their dreams. In Tamayo's case, his dreams were fulfilled in a military career, as pilot and leadership cadre of the FAR's pursuit aviation. When still very young, he joined the FAR. Determined to give the best of himself to the people's revolutionary cause, he rapidly completed his cultural and technical requirements.

With serious and tenacious effort, he compiled a brilliant service record, on which must be entered today that he has become the first Cuban to leave this planet to wave in space the undefeated flag of the first state of workers and peasants in the Western Hemisphere.

Officers with such a magnificent record are a model for the current generations and they embody the achievements and conquests of our people since the beginning of the triumph of the socialist revolution.

Only in this exceptionally humane and just system, where man is the owner of his destiny and is free to achieve his own aspirations in conjunction with the interests of society, can a citizen raise himself above the bygone and exploited social strata to which he belonged before the triumph of the revolution and reach the infinite cosmic heights in only two decades.

The fulfilment of this important mission by a FAR officer reaffirms the high sense of duty with which our combatants are trained. They are educated in the best revolutionary traditions of the people, in unlimited fidelity to the Communist Party, consistent with the principles of Marxism-Leninism and with the interests of the working class. Our country joined the Intercosmos Program by virtue of the fraternal relations that bind us to the beloved Soviet Union, whose policy of principles is based on multifaceted cooperation among states, and of the possibilities afforded by the revolution for the development of science and technology.

The date of the joint Soviet-Cuban flight is a significant one and becomes another of our most beautiful combative traditions. The high honor achieved by Lt Col Arnaldo Tamayo Mendez is shared by all the people and is a source of honor for our glorious FAR. Let us then be equal to the significance of this feat, bringing our revolutionary pride to successfuly fulfill the assigned tasks and missions, consolidate discipline, reach higher levels and obtain better results in operative, combative and political training.

In the name of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Cuba, the commander in chief and my own, I congratulate you for this success which we all share and I urge you to celebrate it as an example of the perseverance, tenacity, courage and decorum that characterize the revolutionary soldier. Long live the indestructible friendship between the peoples of Cuba and the USSR; long live the Communist Party of Cuba; long live the FAR; long live our commander in chief. **Fatherland or death. We shall win.**

[Signed] Minister of the FAR, Army Gen Raul Castro Ruz

BRIEFS

HOLGUIN PARTY ASSEMBLY--Politburo member Ramiro Valdes is chairing the first session of the party evaluation, election and/or reelection assembly in Holguin Province at the Maj Gen Calixto Garcia Technological Institute. The Holguin Communists joyfully hailed the joint Soviet-Cuban space flight and Holguin's victory in winning the 6th grade battle by graduating more than 60,000 workers. The main report centers on the sugar harvest. [Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1913 GMT 20 Sep 80 FL]

VILLA CALRA PARTY ASSEMBLY--Politburo Members Sergio del Valle and Arnaldo Milian are chairing the party evaluation, election and/or reelection assembly in Villa Clara, which began its sessions this morning. [Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1914 GMT 20 Sep 80 FL]